

Fair today. Warmer tomorrow; fresh northerly winds.

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WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1902—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

FIREMEN BATTLE FOR FIVE HOURS WITH FIERCE FLAMES

Washington's Water Front Visited by a Disastrous Fire.

THE LOSSES MAY REACH \$75,000

American Ice Company's Plant and Wiegand's Lumber Yard Wiped Out.

SPARKS CAUSE MINOR BLAZES

Raynor's and Cumberland's Boat Houses Burn to the Ground—Origin of Conflagration Unknown—Norfolk Steamers Have a Narrow Escape.

For more than five hours yesterday afternoon the fire department of this city battled with a fire which raged in the southwest section of the city and threatened at one time to destroy the entire river front. It was a hard struggle, and despite the fact that they worked under great difficulties the flames were won.

The conflagration which originated in a stable at the plant of the American Ice Company, near the corner of Tenth and Water Streets, and which later spread to three other buildings, was one of the most disastrous fires the city has known in years, more than \$75,000 worth of property being destroyed.

Ice Plant Destroyed.

Luckily there were no attending casualties, although thousands of citizens flocked to the river front to watch the fire fighters work. The American Ice Company's plant, which was valued at \$50,000, was completely destroyed. The company's loss is estimated at \$40,000, all covered by insurance. The planing mill and lumber yard of Wiegand & Co., located next to the ice plant, was wiped out with a loss of about \$10,000, fully insured.

The boat house of Captain Raynor was entirely destroyed, as were also two handsome steam launches stored within. Captain Raynor's loss is estimated at about \$2,000. No insurance. The boat house of George Cumberland was also cleaned up. Mr. Cumberland estimates his loss at \$2,000.

Flying sparks from the burning buildings set fire to the home of Policeman Hutton, corner of Four-and-a-Half and M Streets southwest, and before the flames were extinguished the house had been badly damaged. The saloon of J. G. Biegan, at 1115 Seventh Street southwest, was also set afire in like manner, and the entire upper portion of the building destroyed.

All Engines on Scene.

Not only was every engine company in the city on the scene, but the reserves were on hand under command of Mayor Sylvester to keep the crowd away from the fire lines. Commodore Station, with the police boat Vigilant, rendered excellent service. From the time that the fire was discovered until it was under control the Vigilant steamed in and about the burning wharves, discharging various fire launches, sailboats, and rowboats to places of safety, saving thousands of dollars from the flames.

So fierce did the fire rage at one time that the big Norfolk liners, the Newport News and the Norfolk, began coughing up, and slipping their moorings, lay out in midstream, and other craft followed the example of the two big steamers, and within a half hour after the first alarm had been sounded the river was crowded with a host of boats, half of the time hid from view by the thick clouds of smoke blown in the air by the strong wind.

Origination in Stable.

It was shortly after 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the blaze was discovered by William H. Yerkes, Jr., in one of the ice company's stables. He went at once to a telephone and sent in a call for No. 4 engine company.

There was a strong southwesterly wind blowing, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity. When No. 4 arrived on the scene, Assistant Foreman Foster immediately turned in an alarm from box 415, as did Policeman Maddox. In the meantime all was excitement in the vicinity of Tenth and Water Streets. Huge columns of black smoke arose from the burning stable, and sparks blown by the strong wind set fire to the roof of the ice plant.

Employees of the company hurried here and there, removing the live stock and carrying out valuable papers. Undaunted by the fierce aspect of the flames, three heavy streams upon the burning building, but with little effect.

In the meantime another alarm was sounded. Still fiercer grew the flames, but the fire-fighters clung to their positions. Alarms were continued until six had been registered at headquarters.

Merely of Flames.

The last call brought to the scene every engine company and truck in the city, with the exception of two or three companies located in distant parts.

Practically speaking, the entire northwest section of the city for a time was at the mercy of the flames. Should another have started, it is doubtful if the department could have responded so busily engaged were they with the wharf conflagration. The flames were now spreading rapidly, and it looked as though the entire river front was doomed.

Soon the planing mill and lumber yard of Wiegand & Co. shared the fate of the ice plant, and was blazing furiously. The current of water thrown upon the fire by the various engine companies seemed to have not the slightest effect upon the progress of the flames. The heat was intense and the air was filled with burning sparks blown from the blazing buildings. When the wall of the ice plant fell with a crash the flames leaped higher, and soon had Mr. Cumberland's and Captain Raynor's boat houses ablaze.

Four blocks away the roof of J. C. Biedig's saloon, located near the corner of Seventh, Water, and M Streets, could be seen ablaze. Instantly hundreds of persons started on a run for the building, and the police had their hands full keeping them back. Within a few minutes a number of trucks and engines were galloping wildly down the street toward

DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS ALONG THE CAPITAL WATER FRONT.

Washington's water front was threatened by a disastrous fire which broke out shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the stable of the American Ice Company's plant, Tenth and Water Streets southwest. The firemen battled with the flames for fully five hours before it was under control. The loss will foot up about \$75,000.

Five alarms were sounded, and the blaze, which was swept by a fierce wind, carried sparks in all directions, causing a number of smaller fires. The ice company's plant was wiped out, entailing a loss of \$40,000, covered by insurance. Other property destroyed was the Wiegand & Co. planing mill and lumber yard, loss \$15,000; Raynor's and Cumberland's boat houses, with a loss of \$2,000 each, and a saloon several squares away.

OVATION FOR MR. GILLETTE.

Great Run of "Sherlock Holmes" in London Closed.

LONDON, April 12.—The great run of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum Theatre closed tonight. When the curtain fell on the last act the audience rose en masse and called all the members of the company to the front a dozen times.

In answer to repeated calls, Mr. Gillette came forward, and expressed his thanks for the kind treatment they had received for the last eight months. He said that while he was glad to return to his native country, for he could not help being an American, it was a sad parting. He felt assured of a similar welcome if he returned.

Mr. Gillette and company will now tour the provinces. They will open at Edinburgh on Monday.

GOVERNOR CANNOT ACT.

Unable to Aid Locked-Out Operatives in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 12.—The locked-out operatives in a half dozen towns have appealed to the governor to take action in their behalf. The operatives say they are innocent of doing anything to displease the managers of the mills; were satisfied with the wages, and asked for nothing except the privilege to work; that they are locked out because of a strike in an Augusta mill over which they have no control, and that they are suffering seriously.

The governor has replied that the matter does not come within the province of his office on a legal basis and seems to be one of policy, but he adds: "I recognize the gravity of the situation, and in my personal capacity am willing to act to the satisfaction of all concerned if such can be done."

BATTLES WITH MOBS WAGED IN BRUSSELS

Balls Containing Sulphuric Acid Hurlled at Gendarmerie.

SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY HURT

Government Worried, But Determined to Resist Socialists' Demands.

A GENERAL STRIKE CERTAIN

Two Socialist Deputies Arrested But Later Released—People Called on to Gather on Monday—Antwerp Quiet, But Grave Disorders Occur Elsewhere.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—(4 a. m.)—There has been another collision between the mob and the police, in which one person was killed and several others injured.

The greatest excitement prevails.

It is known that 2,500 workmen will arrive here from Saventem today, to swell the ranks of the Socialists.

The civic guards from all the surrounding communes have been summoned to Brussels.

The gendarmerie are clearing the thoroughfare in the neighborhood of the Maison du Peuple. Several persons who were armed with knives and revolvers have been arrested.

All the inhabitants have been ordered to close the windows of their houses.

All public establishments have been closed and cleared of inmates.

The mob fired on and pelted the gendarmes in the Rue de la Cascelle.

Two Socialists, who were wounded in the fight with the police in the Rue Haute, died at St. Pierre Hospital.

The director of the hospital was compelled to summon the gendarmes to prevent the mob from forcing an entrance into the building and removing the bodies.

Seven-Tenths Budget.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The chamber today voted a provisional seven-tenths budget, which, with the three-tenths already voted, makes an extraordinary budget decision unnecessary. The premier is determined to prorogue Parliament next week if the Socialist members create any further disturbances.

The police arrested the Socialist Deputies Van der Weide and Delbaste as they were leaving the chamber, but they were immediately released and the burgomaster apologized to them.

Van der Weide proceeded to the Maison du Peuple, where he made an address to a gathering of people. He urged the Socialists to remain calm Saturday night and Sunday, but called on all of them to assemble at Molenbeek, an industrial suburb of Brussels, on Monday for a general strike, which now seems certain to be waged in industrial Belgium.

The Government Firm.

Notwithstanding the popular excitement, however, the government is apparently determined to refuse to agree to a revision of the suffrage, for should this be done no fixed majority could be obtained for any party.

Orders have been issued to the army, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, and the entire police force to be in readiness on Wednesday, when the movement is expected to reach its height.

Sulphuric Acid Bombs Made Use of by Mob.

After a day of comparative quiet, rioting broke out afresh in the streets of Brussels last night, and two fierce clashes between the gendarmerie and the mobs took place. The latter made use of balls containing sulphuric acid and also employed pistols and butcher knives. Several persons were killed and many wounded.

A general strike now seems certain throughout Belgium.

"REBELLION CRUSHED."

Minister Powell's Laconic Dispatch Telling of Peace in Haiti.

Minister William F. Powell very briefly announces to the State Department the official close of the insurrection in Haiti, the country to which he is accredited by the United States.

In a dispatch to the State Department yesterday he merely says: "Rebellion crushed."

A DEMOCRATIC KING.

Victor Emmanuel's Adventures While Mixing With the People.

ROME, April 12.—The Italian newspapers state that King Victor Emmanuel had a curious adventure this week in an automobile tour in the Roman province. At Configni his car was stopped, and a summons for last driving was served upon his chauffeur, Giuseppe Farulli. At the famous falls, near Terni, the King, after admiring the scene, distributed a quantity of newly minted silver pieces among the peasants.

The people, who had never seen the new coinage, angrily gathered around the King, shouting that the money was counterfeit. "Well," said the King, "if the coins are false, so is my King. Do you not recognize your King?"

Thereupon an ex-soldier, who had served in Rome, stepped to the front, and after a good look at the young sovereign, took off his ragged cap, and called three cheers for Victor Emmanuel, which were given with much enthusiasm.

Some papers in telling the story express displeasure at the King's imprudence in thus mixing with the people as a matter of fact, the police charged with safeguarding his royal person are somewhat driven to the verge of despair by the King's recklessness.

He is continually giving his special police the slip, for, next to books, and his wife and child, his greatest delight is to mix unrecognized in the crowd among his subjects.

KILLED SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Husband of Teacher Objected to Wife Being Arrested.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Robert Dunning, constable and school director at Tiptonville, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by John Cook, a farmer.

Cook's wife taught school in the town and recently whipped two of her own children. Dunning sought to discharge her, but the other members of the board refused to vote with him. Today he secured a warrant for Mrs. Cook's arrest for assault and battery on his children.

When he passed her home and told her husband the latter stepped into the house, picked up a rifle, and shot the school director three times, killing him instantly.

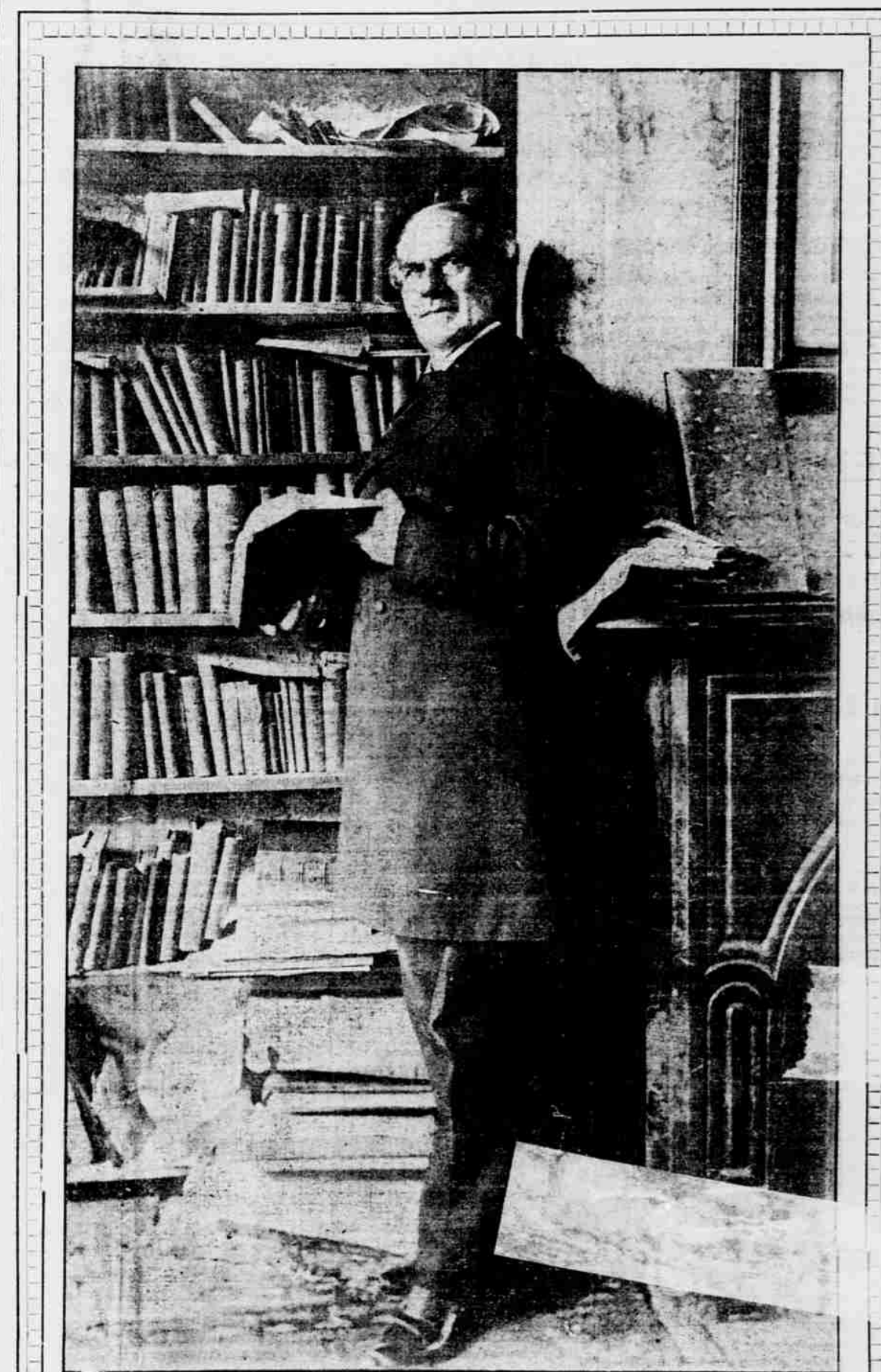
PARTY KILLED FIVE TIGERS.

Lord Curzon and His Friends on a Shooting Expedition.

CALCUTTA, April 12.—Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, with a party of friends, has been on a shooting expedition.

A dispatch from the vice regal camp at Mankot states that the party have killed five tigers in eleven days.

DEATH CLOSES ACTIVE AND USEFUL CAREER OF REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D., LL.D.

NEW STEEL COMBINE TO BE FORMED THIS WEEK

Plans Under Way for a \$200,000,000 Concern.

MANY BIG COMPANIES INTERESTED

H. C. Frick One of the Principal Promoters—Organization Being Formed With an Eye to Future Permanent Benefits.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A new steel combine, with a capital of \$200,000,000, is being organized and incorporated next week, according to an announcement made by F. H. Clarke, of the firm of Blymyer, Hobbs & Clarke, who says that it takes in a large number of independent blast furnaces and steel mills in the East and Middle West, which were not taken into the Steel Trust and that Henry C. Frick is interested in it.

Heard of Last Winter.

This combine was heard of last winter rather vaguely. Mr. Frick represents in the proposed amalgamation the Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube Company. Mr. Clarke says that Mr. Frick has been very active in the scheme. He gave out this statement tonight:

"The original plan which those interested had in mind was the amalgamation of some forty mills and furnaces. This plan has been materially changed primarily because while all the properties intended to be taken over are making very large profits at current prices their location is of a disintegrated character, so that the policy of concentration could not be successfully carried out.

Eye to the Future.

"It is only with a view to the permanent future advantages that would be obtained that the best independent mills could with justice to themselves consider such a union. The litigation over the title to the Acma Furnaces at Ironton and the Hartman Company complications at Newmarket were of minor consequence. The Hartman plant would not have been included, but the Cuyahoga Mills were considered desirable, except for complications existing between them and the Union Trust Company receivers of the Hartman Company at Pittsburgh, and the City and Hanover banks here.

The Troy steel plant is superior as a plant to the general benefit. It is in my opinion, certain that other independent mills and furnaces will unite, but now Mr. Conner is dead, regard it is improbable that any of the bridge companies which he represented, and which it was proposed to include will now unite.

Companies Included.

Mr. Clarke gave out this list of the companies which he said would be included in the new trust: Blast furnaces—Girard Iron Company; Maitle Furnace; Estate of A. Byers; Andrews & Hitchcock (two); Hubbard Furnace, Hubbard, Ohio; Ohio Iron and Steel Company; Mary Furnace, Lowellville, Ohio; Briar Hill Iron Company, Ohio; Cherry Valley Iron Company, Cherry Valley Furnace, Leetonia, Ohio; Cherry Valley Furnace, Middlesex, Ohio; Youngstown Steel Company; Ted Furnace, Youngstown, Ohio; Pennsylvania Iron Company; Puxley Furnace Company; Puxley Furnace, Dunbar Furnace Company (two); Dunbar Furnace, Dunbar, Pa.; Stewart Iron Company, Limited; Stewart Furnace, Sharon, Pa.; Belton Furnace Company, Belton, Ohio.

Some Other Concerns.

Other concerns—Bessemer Coke Company, Pittsburgh; Britherton and Sunday Lake Mines, Michigan; Hixson One Company, part interest, Mesaba, Union Limestone Company, part interest, Ohio.

The organizers, Mr. Clarke said, were principally Joshua Rahodes & Co., Erie, Pa.; E. N. Old, of Newmarket, Pa.; E. J. Baird, of Ironton, Ohio, and J. Gifford Laird, of New York, representing the Youngstown concerns, behind whom was Mr. Frick.

The \$200,000,000 of stock would be divided, he said, equally into preferred and common stock. Last year the earnings of the companies, Mr. Clarke said, were \$12,500,000, the blast furnaces alone producing 50 per cent of the iron ore used in the Bessemer Steel Plants of the country.

MINERS' OFFICERS ADJOURN.

Matter of Anthracite Strike Left in the Hands of Mitchell.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned today, after a week's consideration of conditions in the mining regions, most of the time being devoted to the troubles in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

President Mitchell refused to say whether action had been taken, and other members of the board were also silent.

It developed, however, that the matter of ordering a strike in Pennsylvania had been left entirely with Mitchell, but the sense of the board was that the strike order should be issued immediately after April 27, if a settlement was not in sight, this being the expiration of the thirty days' truce which was agreed upon at the instance of the National Civic Federation.

FALSE PRETENSES CHARGED.

A Washington Attorney Arrested at Cumberland, Md.

(Special to The Washington Times.)

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 12.—While on a visit here today, Robert A. L. Dick, formerly of Cumberland, now a member of the Washington, D. C. bar, was arrested on a charge of false pretenses.

At the October term of the local court an indictment was found against Mr. Dick, but was, it is stated, "set aside" at the time. Later, it is stated, he was advised that there was nothing pending here against him.

It was claimed that Mr. Dick secured a note for \$100 to defend a young man named Tracey, in a murder case, and then failed to appear to defend the prisoner. Mr. Dick claims that the fee was for securing bail for the young man, and not a fee for defending him.

Judge Boyd fixed bail at \$1,000, which was furnished. Mr. Dick gave notice that he would make a motion to quash the indictment, which he alleged was obtained by "collusion and fraud." The arrest caused somewhat of a sensation.

Bail was furnished by Postmaster Thomas E. Keen.

DUG FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Retriever Has Been Trained According to Mr. Roosevelt's Directions.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Fred Erb, a noted dog trainer of Lafayette, today shipped to President Roosevelt, at Washington, the retriever Sailer Boy, which had been in Erb's hands for several months past, and which has been trained in accordance with directions from the President.

Sailer Boy is valued at \$1,000. He is seal brown in color.

Eminent Divine Passes Away at Nine o'Clock Last Evening.

WAS UNCONSCIOUS TO THE END

Members of His Family Were All Assembled at His Bedside.

GREAT PREACHER'S LIFE WORK

His Remarkable Pastorate in Brooklyn—Beloved in Washington and Wherever His Sermons Were Read—Funeral Probably on Tuesday—Interment in Glenwood.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage died at 9 o'clock last night, at his residence, 1409 Massachusetts Avenue.

Dr. Talmage had been ill for about six weeks, and during the last forty-eight hours had remained unconscious. He passed away without recognizing any of the members of his family, who were assembled in his bed chamber.

Just as the clock struck 9, Rev. Dr. Chalmers Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, knelt at the bedside of the distinguished preacher, his life-long friend, and offered up a prayer. Ere he concluded the life spark had flickered and gone out.

About six weeks ago Dr. Talmage was taken ill in Mexico. His physicians did not think his condition at all serious, but he returned to his home in this city.

Since that time he has been gradually sinking, and for several days his family and friends have had little hope of his recovery. Brain fever set in last Wednesday, and it was thought then that this marked the beginning of the end.

While no definite arrangements have been made for the funeral, it was understood that the funeral would be held at the church at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and the remains would be taken to Brooklyn for interment in Glenwood.

N. J., January 7, 1852. He was the youngest of twelve children, five girls and seven boys. His father, David T. Talmage, was a farmer, whose predominant traits were gentleness, firmness and decision of character. His mother was a woman of marked amiability, gentleness and keen

His Preliminary Education.

Dr. Talmage received his preliminary education in the grammar school at New Brunswick, N. J., under Prof. Thompson. Early in life he evidenced the possession of acute powers of observation and a retentive memory, combined with great bodily vigor. He was enthusiastic in all that he undertook. His entrance into the church was due to the fact that two of his uncles, one brother-in-law, and three brothers had previously become ministers of the gospel.

At the age of eighteen he joined the church, and the following year entered the University of the City of New York. Here he did not exhibit any great brilliancy, but displayed a "quiet industry and dramatic capacity" which made him a notable and attracted attention on exhibition days. It was said of him that as a scholar in letters he was without a rival among the students of his period at the university.

His Graduation Speech.

He was graduated in May, 1871, the exercises being held in Niblo's Garden. His graduation speech on the subject "The Moral Effects of Sculpture and Architecture" was enthusiastically received, and was published in full in the New York papers, being the first literary article of Dr. Talmage's ever published.

At the close of his college studies Dr. Talmage turned his attention to law, and became a student in a law office, remaining there for three years. He then conceived that he had made a mistake, and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.

He was ordained by the Reformed Dutch church of Bergen. Just after his ordination he received two calls—one from Piermont, N. Y., and the other from Belleville, N. J., and accepted the latter call. He filled the New Jersey charge for three years, and was then called to Syracuse, N. Y., where his talents for preaching frequently crowded the church and began to be noted.

About this time Dr. Talmage married Miss Avery, of Brooklyn, by whom he had two children—a girl and a boy. Afterward he became pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, where his sermons were first published, and gained almost immediate recognition and popularity.

First Wife Met Death by Drowning.

Here Dr. Talmage had the misfortune to lose his first wife by a drowning accident on the Schuylkill River. Two years later he married his second wife, Miss Susan C. Whittemore, also of Brooklyn, by whom he had several children. He remained in Philadelphia seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation of his reputation.

At this time he received three calls—from Chicago, another from San Francisco, and the other from Brooklyn, N. Y. It was the Central Presbyterian Church that evicted him from the call from the "City of Churches." Although the church at the time boasted of but nineteen members, and the congregation numbered but 35, he was offered \$5,000 a year and accepted.

He went to Brooklyn in March, 1868, and his congregation increased from the first

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